VOL. 6 (VI, B) NO. 4 (10) OCTOBER, 1967

NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

THE TURTLE

ANCIENT GREEK BRONZE COINS

From Numismatic Review No. 4, 1967

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NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

A PUBLICATION OF THE ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF AMERICA

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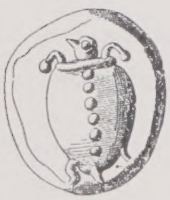

Cover Coin: **Constantius Chlorus** (293-306). Gold medal from the hoard of Arras found in 1924. Paris, Cabinet des Medailles. Diam. 41 mm. Inscr. FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS NOBIL. CAES.

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A Note on Binding and the Sequence of Volumes I-VI of the Turtle

by Lewis Henry

Members of the ACCA will be pleased to learn that a limited number of bound volumes of the *Turtle*, beginning with those published for the club by Argonaut Inc., Publishers in 1965, will be made available. Since the first *Turtle* was published in its new format in March, 1965, 31 issues have appeared, totalling 1084 pages. The "father" of the *Turtle*, Harold Roepe, perhaps never realized when he began his mimeographed news notes some years ago, that they would grow into a magazine with world wide circulation highly respected in numismatic and scholarly circles. This was made possible by the devoted efforts of Mr. Roepe, John Hartmann, the editor who typeset and paid for the earliest issues of his editorship, the continued support of ACCA members and the advertisers, and the publishers who agreed to carry on with the *Turtle* when it was experiencing its most severe growing pains. Our magazine has weathered many dark days, and its delivery is often delayed, but the faith of its readers is apparent from the number of letters of distress when it has not arrived at its usual time. In fact, the *Turtle* has become a missionary of sorts, spreading the word about ancient coins, educating, guiding and assisting numismatists, teachers, scholars and all others interested in the expansion of the study of ancient coins and their history.

Now, because of many requests for back issues and bound volumes, a problem has arisen. Because of the various lapses in publication prior to 1965 and the changes in size and format, it is not possible to provide numbered volumes as is usually the case with similar journals. Volumes I and II (1962 and 1963 mimeographed) were published by Harold Roepe. These were primarily of postcard size and are not available in quantity for binding purposes. Volume III (1964) consisted of only 3 issues, published in January, November and December. The publishers have never seen the January 1964 issue, but its existence is verified by some of the oldest members of the ACCA. The latter two were published by John Hartmann, and there are no back issues remaining. The same is true of the first two numbers of Volume IV (1965). The first number published by Argonaut Inc. in Chicago was

Volume IV, No. 3 in March 1965, but this one and the April 1965 issue are also in very short supply. In order to bring some sense of order to this confused situation, and in order to be able to provide numbered volumes in future, it has been suggested to revise the current volume numbering system as follows:

Vol. 1 (=IV, a) — Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 (March-June, 1965)
Vol. 2 (=IV, b) — Nos. 7-12 (July-December, 1965)
Vol. 3 (=V, a) — Nos. 1-6 (January-June, 1966)
Vol. 4 (=V, b) — Nos. 7-12 (July-December, 1966)
Vol. 5 (=VI, a) — Nos. 1-6 (January-June, 1967)
Vol. 6 (=VI, b) — Nos. 7-12 (July-December, 1967)

By so doing, when Volume 7 begins in January, 1968, it will actually become the seventh volume of available bound editions, containing all twelve numbers of 1968. In this way from next year onward, each volume will contain an entire year of *Turtles* and will be more easily indexed and consulted for reference in libraries, etc.

In addition, because some of the earlier numbers which are unavailable contained information of special interest which has been requested by newer ACCA members, as much as is possible from the first *Turtles* will be salvaged and reprinted in subsequent *Turtles* so as not to be lost altogether. A subject index for Volumes 1-6 will be published in 1968. Title pages have been prepared for Volumes 1-5 as listed above, as are Tables of Contents for Volumes 1 and 2 (=IV) which will be bound at the end of Volume 2, for Volumes 3 and 4 (=V) to be bound at the end of Volume 4. The Tables of Contents for Volumes 5 and 6 (=VI) will be issued in January, 1968 and, according to the present plan, in January of each successive year a Table of Contents will be published for the issues of the preceding year. The chart above will be printed on the reverse of the title pages of all volumes from 1 to 7 as a guide. The Tables of Contents for Vols. 1 and 2 (1965) and Vols. 3 and 4 (1966) will be published in forthcoming issues of the *Turtle* so all readers will be able to refer to what has been published previously.

For those who wish to obtain any or all of the title pages, bound volumes, etc. described, the publishers offer the following:

*A set of title pages for Volumes 1-5. $1.00 postpaid.
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In addition to the above, all back issues of Volumes 1-5 (new series) are presently available at 50c each, except March, April and September of 1965. If you wish your own set to be bound, but are missing odd numbers, we shall supply them at 50c each if payment is included with your order.

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'Diva Faustina,' The Empress of Antoninus Pius

by R. A. Slater

"de huius uxore multa dicta sunt ob nimiam libertatem et vivendi facilitatem, quae iste cum animi dolore compressit." Scriptores Historiae Augustae, *Antoninus* Pius, III, 7.

About the license and loose living of his wife a number of things were said, which he heard with great sorrow and suppressed.

Thus the author of the *Historia Augusta*[1] casually assassinates the character of another leading Roman figure, this time Annia Galeria Faustina, the wife and empress of Antoninus Pius.

Figure 1 Coin struck in AV and AR, illustrating Faustina the elder and the symbolical type of AETERNITAS.

Figure 2 Coin struck in AV and AR with the reverse with the inscription AVGVSTA and Ceres as Faustina.

Figure 3 A sestertius the reverse of which shows the temple erected for the worship of Diva Faustina. It was used later after Antoninus' death for the joint worship of he and Faustina. The temple still exists in part and is incorporated in the Church of St. Lorenzo in Rome.

Gibbon and others who followed him who used the Augustan Histories as though they were sacred writ and who further wished little more than to believe that Rome collapsed in a cesspool of corruption have done little to improve the estimate of the lives of Faustina the elder or her equally slandered daughter, Faustina the younger wife of Marcus Aurelius. The

offsetting evidence which presents both these women in a better light are perhaps too much ignored. Marcus Aurelius in his *MEDITATIONS* speaks highly of his wife. Antoninus Pius perhaps gives us the best glimpse of the esteem in which he held his spouse by the huge outpouring of commemorative coins following her death in A.D. 141.[2]

In A.D. 141 and the immediately following years a large number of coins in all metals were struck by the imperial mints honoring the dead and defiled empress. These not only speak mutely though eloquently of the love and esteem in which Antoninus Pius held his wife, but they also give us considerable insight into the development of religious and mystical thought during the middle of the second century.

One large group of coins, which may depict Faustina as a number of beneficent deities bears the inscription, AETERNITAS. Here we see the development and acceptance of the idea of life beyond time, a life into which Faustina has passed, but one which also exists for all men. (Fig. 1).

Another large group of coins bears the inscription, CONSECRATIO again symbolizing and hallowing the memory of the departed empress.

Possibly the most important coin type of this series is one which alludes to the "*Puellae Faustinianae*" the provision of free education for orphan girls and presumably administered and financed by state funds in a way similar to the alimentary institutions.[3] Here once again our attention is drawn from the petty gossip of the ancient authors to the humane and soundly administered programs of the Roman government under the Antonine emperors.

---

[1] *Julius Capitolinus.* He wrote the lives of the emperors: Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Verus, Pertinax, Clodius Albinus, Macrinus, the Maximini, the Gordiani, Maximus and Balbinus. See *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* (Loeb) vol. I, II, III.

[2] Mattingly, H. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* Vol. IV (1940), p. 42 ff. For her portraits see: Lantier, R. in *Monuments Piot* 38 (1941), pp. 129-146.

[3] A second charity of *Puellae Faustinianae* established by Marcus Aurelius commemorated Faustina the younger after her death (175 AD).

IF YOU ARE MOVING, PLEASE ADVISE THE PUBLISHERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE "TURTLE" CANNOT BE FORWARDED.

A Hoard of Aqches of the Ottoman Sultan Yildirim Bayezid (1389-1403)

Raymond J. Hebert

Bayezid I[1], nicknamed *Yildirim* (the Thunderbolt), a cognomen gained at the Battle of Qoniya *(Iconium)* in 1386, was born in 1360, probably at Edirne *(Adrianople)*.

He served as governor at Qutahya *(Cotyaeum)* from 1381-9. Bayezid probably acceded to the Ottoman throne in 1389[2], immediately after his father's death in battle against the Serbs on the Field of Blackbirds *(Kossovo Polye)*. He married Despina, daughter of the defeated Lazar, King of the Serbs, and ruled for thirteen years. His Grand Vizier during these years was Ali, son of Qara Khalil Chenderli.

At the time of his accession, he ordered the death of his brother Yaqub, perhaps because the latter had shown himself too popular with the soldiery on account of his skill as a fighter.

During his reign, he carried the Ottoman Empire to the apogee of its power. In 1390, the Byzantines lost their last possession in Asia Minor, Alashehir *(Philadelphia)* to him. After reducing that city, he decided to bring all of Asia Minor under his control in an attempt to protect his eastern flank. In 1391 he took Qoniya from the Emir of Qaraman who was also his brother-in-law. In the next year, he took the rest of his possessions. Following that he took the Turkoman Emirates based at Toqat and Qayseri *(Caesarea Mazaka)* and in 1393 the Emirate of Qastamonu *(for Castamon)*. In a few years he had secured his southern frontier. By 1395 his armies had reached Sivas *(Sebaste)* in eastern Asia Minor.

He did not neglect the West. In 1393, the Bulgars had been definitely subjugated with the defeat of their prince Shishman, and Patriarch Euthymus at the fall of their capital, Tirnovo. On September 27, 1394, he defeated the Crusade sent against him by a worried Pope Boniface IX under King Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis on the Danube. Then he chastised their allies, the Latin rulers of Peloponnesus, by devastating their territories. He was now assured possession of the whole Balkan peninsula, save for the district surrounding Constantinople.

1. He is commonly referred to as *Bajazet* from an ignorant pronunciation of the German spelling.
2. There is some question as to this date.

In 1394, at the height of his power, he applied by embassy to the Caliph Mutawwakil at Cairo for official religious sanction of his title, *Sultan of Rum*. He did this in order to legitimize in the eyes of the Islamic world the power he and his ancestors exercised. Barquq, the Mamluk sultan who was then acting as Mutawwakil's "protector" could not refuse his approval as he saw in Bayezid a potential ally against a growing Monogol menace from the East.

Meanwhile, the dispossessed Emirs had fled to Timur Lenk *(whom we know as Tamerlane)* where they agitated against the Ottoman conqueror. When Bayezid attacked the Armenian lord of Erzinjan, one of Timur's vassals, Timur invaded Asia Minor. This took place in 1400. He took Sivas which was held by Bayezid's son Ertoghrul and slaughtered him and his whole garrison. Then he left for the high plain of Qarabagh in Transcaucasia between the Kura and Aras Rivers where he spent the winter of 1401-2 getting ready for a decisive battle with the Ottomans. He came back in 1402 and reached the plain of Ankara *(Ancyra)* by way of Erzinjan and Sivas. There he challenged Bayezid. The latter came out to meet him against the advice of his ministers. The enemy had greatly superior numbers and his own troops were unreliable as they would be going into battle against fellow Moslems. In addition the Christian auxiliaries were reluctant to fight. Battle was joined at Chibuqabad near Ankara. The result was a severe defeat for the Ottomans and the capture of Bayezid, Despina, and a son, Musa. His other sons, Mehmed and Isa, escaped to Qaramaniya and Solyman towards the Aegean Sea.

At first Timur treated Bayezid with generosity. When he tried to escape he was placed in the watch of a numerous guard. Critics of Timur have said that he humiliated Bayezid by making Despina perform menial tasks and serve as cupbearer at his table.

Bayezid suicided by poison eight months later on March 8, 1403 probably as a result of the depression he felt at having been deposed by his people on the field of battle. Timur accorded him burial in the mosque at Bursa (*Prusa*), the traditional burial place of his ancestors.

Timur was content to restore the Emirs to their Emirates and accept the sons of Bayezid as his vassals leaving them to struggle among themselves as to who would succeed to the Ottoman throne.

This defeat temporarily saved the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire *(Byzantine)* and for the moment seemed to

have annihilated with a single blow an Empire that stretched from the Danube to the Orontes.

The Coinage

Bayezid struck coins in silver and copper. The silver coins were called *aqches* or "little white," and the coppers *mangirs*. The former were introduced by Orkhan, and the latter by his son and Bayezid's father, Murad I.

The history of the aqche is one of continuing debasement and dropping weight until by the beginning of the seventeenth century it had become thinner than paper. It was eventually replaced by the para.

The types[3] discussed below are all silver and have the legends all within a solid circle, itself enclosed within a circle of dots. Since no mint-signature appears, we have no way of knowing where they were struck.[4]

Fig. 1

OBVERSE

خلد ملكه

KHALADA MULKEHU
'May God make perpetual his kingdom!'

٧٩٢

792 A.H.(=1389/90 A.D.)

REVERSE

بايزيد

BAYEZID
'Bayezid'

بن مراد

BIN MURAD
'son of Murad'

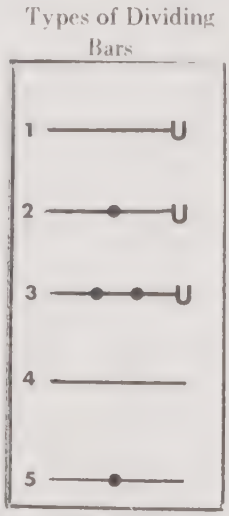

Fig. 2

3. This small hoard of eighty-six coins was purchased by the author from Maj. C. H. Schroeder who obtained them as part of a larger lot (mixed) from an antique dealer in Izmir (*Smyrna*), Turkey. Nothing is known of the provenance or circumstances of the hoard nor is it known if it is complete.

4. The first Ottoman coin with mint-signature indicated is an aqche of Orkhan, son of Othman, struck at Bursa (*Prusa*) in 726 A.H. (=1326 A.D.). (A.D. Bykov, "Pervyi Osmanskii Monetyni Dvor," *Gosudarstvennyi Ermitazh Trudy Otdela Numizmatiki* pps. 115-120. Vol. I, 1945)

Die Types

There are several die types based on the *position* and *number* of dots, some of which have quite a few die varieties based on the *size*, *position* and *shape* of the letters. Types are indicated by Roman numerals, and die varieties by lower case letters.

Obverse die type I: has the two elements of the legend KHALADA MULKEHU//792 separated from each other by bar No. 1 (Fig. 2.) There are twenty-four varieties.[5]

Obverse die type II: has the two elements of the legend separated from each other by bar No. 2 (Fig. 2). There are twenty-nine varieties.[6] The obverse illustrated (Fig. 1) is of this type.

Obverse die type III: has the two elements of the legend separated from each other by bar No. 3 (Fig. 2). Only one variety was found.

Obverse die type IV: is similar to type I with the additional feature of three dots (·.·) in the lower left field. One variety was found.[7]

Obverse die type V: is similar to type I with the additional feature of three dots (·.·) in the lower right field. One variety was found.[8]

Obverse die type VI: is similar to type I with the additional feature of one dot in the upper right field (over the KH of KHALADA). One variety was found.

Obverse die type VII: has its letters retrograde and is probably counterfeit. Only one piece of this type was found.

Reverse die type I: has the two elements of the legend BAYEZID // BIN MURAD separated from each other by bar No. 4 (Fig. 2), and there is a dot in the upper right field below the Y of BAYEZID. There are two varieties.

Reverse die type II: has the two elements of the legend separated from each other by bar No. 4 (Fig. 2). There are eleven varieties.

Reverse die type III: has the two elements of the legend separated from each other by bar No. 5 (Fig.2). There are thirty-five varieties. The reverse illustrated (Fig. 1) is of this type.

Reverse die type IV: is similar to type II with the additional feature of one dot in the upper central field above the Z of BAYEZID, and one dot in the lower central field below the

5. cf. no. 59, Halil Edhem, *Meskukati Othmaniye I, Meskukat-i-kadimeh-i islamiye kataloghu* Kism. 6, Muze-i Humayun, 9 (Istanbul 1334 A.H. = 1915)
6. *op. cit.* no. 69
7. *op. cit.* no. 63
8. *op. cit.* no. 60

R of MURAD. Three varieties were found.

Reverse die type V: is similar to type II with the additional feature of one dot in the upper central field above the Z of BAYEZID, and one dot in the lower right field below the B of BIN. There are two varieties.

Reverse die type VI: is similar to type II with the additional feature of one dot in the upper central field above the Z of BAYEZID. There are twenty-one varieties.

Reverse die type VII: has its letters retrograde and pairs off with obverse die type VII.

Reverse die type VIII: is similar to type III with the additional feature of one dot in the upper central field above the Z of BAYEZID. There is one variety.

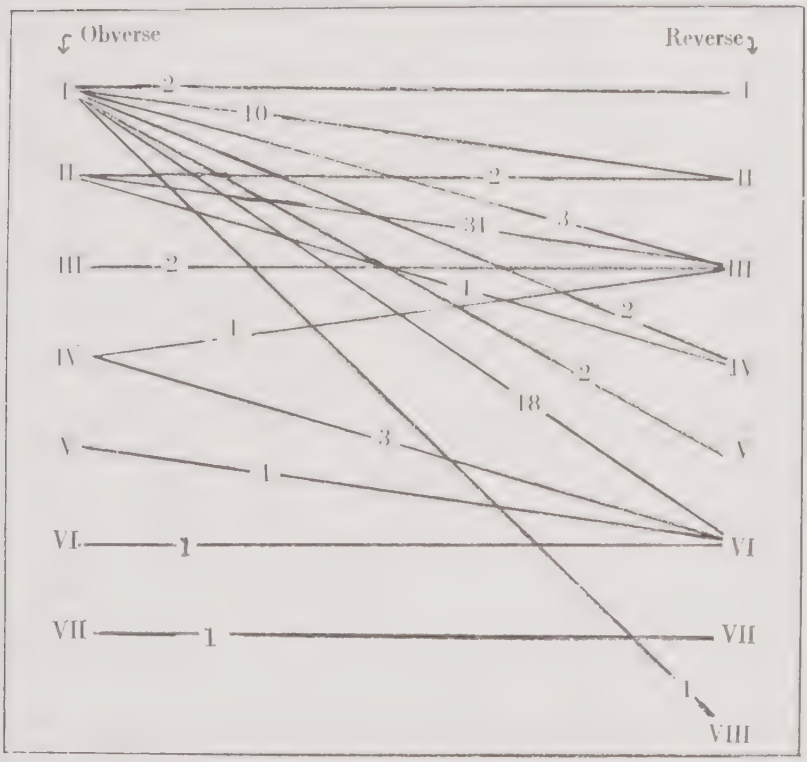

Table I. Corresponding Obverse and Reverse die types.

It will be seen from an examination of the catalogue that die alignments are completely irregular.

9. *op. cit.* no. 66. Halil Edhem lists other types than the ones given in this paper.

	No.	Percent of types	No.	Percent of total
Obverse I	34	.65	37	.45
Obverse II	10	.19	35	.43
Obverse III	2	.03	2	.02
Obverse IV	4	.07	4	.04
Obverse V	1	.01	1	.01
Obverse VI	1	.01	1	.01
Obverse VII	1	.01	1	.01
Reverse I	2	.02	2	.02
Reverse II	11	.14	12	.14
Reverse III	36	.46	37	.45
Reverse IV	3	.03	3	.03
Reverse V	2	.02	2	.02
Reverse VI	22	.28	23	.28
Reverse VII	1	.01	1	.01
Reverse VIII	1	.01	1	.01

Table II: Percentages in occurance of obverse and reverse die types.

WEIGHT : Coins range in weight from 1.02 gr. to 1.26 gr. with an average of 1.07 gr.					SIZE :
1.26	x			x	The coins range in diameter from: 10.5 mm. to 16 mm. with an average of 13 mm.
1.25	x			x	
1.24	xx		xx		
1.23					
1.22					
1.21	x		x		
1.20	xx		x	x	
1.19	xx		xx		
1.18	x	x			
1.17	x				
1.16	xxx		xx	x	
1.15	xxxx		xx	xx	
1.14	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx	xxxxxxxxx	xx	
1.13	xxxxx	x	xxx	x	
1.12	xxxxx	xx	xx	x	
1.11	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxx		
1.10	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xx		
1.09	xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx		
1.08	xx	x	x		
1.07					
1.06					
1.05					
1.04	x		x		
1.03	x	x			
1.02	x	x			
	TOTAL	Obverse Type 1	Obverse Type 2	Others	

16	xxx
15.5	
15.	xxxxxxxxxx
14.5	xxxxxxxxx
14	xxxxxxxxxx
	xxxxxxxxxx
13.5	xxxxxxxxxx
13	xxxxxxxxxx
	xxxxx
12.5	xxxxxxx
12.	xxxxx
11.5	xxx
11.	xxx
10.5	x

Note: No 81 excluded from this computation. The first Ottoman aqches, weighed 6 girat, 1 girat=0.2051 grams. These tiny coins weighed: 1.2306 grams

Table III & IV: Weights and sizes occuring in the hoard of the 87 Aqches of Bayesid I.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS IN THE HOARD

(*indicates holed coin)

No.	Diameter (millimeters)	Weight (grams)	Obverse Die Type	Reverse Die Type	Die Alignments (o'clock)
1	13.5	1.08	Ia	Ia	4:00
2	14.5	1.10	Ib	IVa	12:00
3	12.5	1.11	Ib	Ib	12:00
4	13	1.14	Ic	IIIa	10:30
5	14.5	1.11	Id	Ia	1:00
6	14.5	1.11	Ie	Ib	10:30
7	14	1.10	If	IIc	11:00
8*	13.5	1.11	Ig	IIIe	1:30
9	13	1.12	Ih	IIIb	10:30
10	14.5	1.10	Ii	IIIc	1:30
11	12	1.09	Ij	VIa	11:30
12	12.5	1.09	Ij	VIc	12:30
13	11.5	1.02	Ij	VIb	12:30
14	12	1.09	Ij	IId	4:30
15	12	1.10	Ij	VId	3:30
16	14	1.13	Ik	VIh	8:30
17	13.5	1.03	Ik	VIf	3:30
18	12	1.09	Ik	VIg	7:30
19	10.5	1.14	Ik	VIb	10:30
20	11	1.10	Ik	VIk	12:00
21	14.5	1.09	Ik	Va	12:00
22	15	1.10	Il	IVb	3:00
23	14.5	1.12	Im	VIe	10:30
24	13	1.09	In	VIj	8:30
25	13.5	1.18	In	Vli	11:00
26	13	1.09	Ip	VIm	7:30
27	12.5	1.10	Iq	VIp	11:00
28*	16	1.09	Ir	VIo	9:00
29	13	1.11	Is	VII	1:00
30	13	1.10	Is	VIn	4:00
31	11	1.14	It	Vb	8:00
32	11.5	1.10	Iu	IIb	4:00
33	14	1.11	Iv	IIg	3:00
34	13	1.10	Iw	IIi	9:00
35	15	1.09	Iw	IIf	4:30
36	13	1.09	Ix	IIh	1:00
37	12.5	1.11	IIa	VIt	11:00
38	13.5	1.14	IIb	IIIii	11:00
39	13	1.09	IIc	IIIhh	5:30
40	14	1.09	IId	IIIgg	4:00
41	13.5	1.08	IIe	IIIff	6:00
42	14	1.11	IIe	IIk	9:00
43	12.5	1.10	IIf	IIIte	7:00
44	14	1.12	IIf	IIIdd	1:00
45	13.5	1.09	IIf	IIIcc	5:00
46	13	1.10	IIg	IIIbb	1:30
47	13	1.11	IIh	IIIaa	8:30
48	13.5	1.14	IIi	IIIz	1:30

CATALOGUE (Continued)

49	13	1.13	IIj	IIIy	11:00
50	15	1.21	IIj	IIIx	8:00
51	15	1.15	IIk	IIIw	10:30
52	14	1.11	IIk	IIIv	12:00
53	13	1.19	IIl	IIIu	11:30
54	14	1.19	IIm	IIIt	3:00
55	14	1.24	IIn	IIIs	1:30
56	14	1.15	IIo	IIIr	7:30
57	14	1.09	IIp	IIIq	11:00
58	14	1.24	IIq	IIj	6:00
59	14	1.14	IIq	IIIp	12:00
60	15	1.12	IIr	IIIo	1:30
61	14.5	1.16	IIs	IIIn	9:00
62	14	1.14	IIt	IIIm	1:30
63	15	1.13	IIu	VIII	6:00
64	12.5	1.14	IIv	IIII	8:00
65	15	1.09	IIw	IIIk	12:30
66	13.5	1.14	IIx	IIIj	11:00
67	14	1.10	IIy	IIIi	12:00
68	15	1.13	IIz	IVc	6:00
69	11.5	1 20	IIaa	IIIh	5:30
70	14	1.04	IIaa	IIIjj	2:30
71	13	1.14	IIbb	IIIg	8:00
72	14	1.11	IIcc	IIIf	12:00
73	12	1.14	IIIa	IIId	1:30
74	14	1.26	IIIa	IIIe	8:00
75	14	1.25	IVa	IIIe	12:00
76	11	1.17	Iva	VIq	12:00
77	12.5	1.15	IVa	VIu	4:30
78	14	1.13	IVa	VIv	4:30
79	14.5	1.14	Va	VIr	7:30
80	15	1.12	VIa	VIs	7:30
81	13	0.67	VIIa	VIIa	2:00
82	14.5	1.16	II?	brockage	
83	16	1 09	II?	brockage	
84	15	1.20	?	?	3:00
85	13.5	1.15	?	?	7:30
86	16	1.16	?	?	9:00

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